DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FRIDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Congressional,

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

In the Senate Mr. Maxwell introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he was informed of any State of the United States that had, through any recognized authority, expressed a willingness to go into a convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating for peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities.—Adopted.

Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time of exchanging old treasury notes for new issue.

In the House, a resolution was unanimously adapted expelling W. R. W. Cobb, representative elect from the third District of Alabama. The House went into secret session.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND Nov. 17.

General Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to the supply of prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of General Trimble in the purchase of blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 16.

Lt. Baylor, of the 12th cavalry, with twelve men, captured ten prisoners and seventeen horses within three miles of Harpers Ferry, and brought them safely to this place.

They report the railroad in running order to Summit Point fifteen miles below Winchester.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.

No prisoners were received yesterday.

Rough weather preventing the Yankee boats from meeting ours.

To-night eleven hundred and eight were brought up—about thirty per cent of whom are sick or otherwise disabled. The whole number received is a little over thirty one hundred.

The delivery of Yankee prisoners commences on Thursday.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov 16.

The New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th have been received. The *Herald* says sufficient returns have been received from all the States to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority, popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have a majority of one hundred and ninety-two in the Electoral College. The Yankees crow lustily over the recent success at Cedartown and claim the capture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss to be considerable. They say nothing of the defeat at Middletown.

Nothing later in reference to Sherman's operations is made public.

Jacobs, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky has been arrested by the Government, and is now on his way to Washington.

The Wachusette arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday with the Florida in tow.

A telegram from Cairo says the rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville.

Gold in New York, on Monday, 244.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.

A special to the *Advertiser* dated Senatobia 15th says the Chicago *Tribune* of the 9th says, Canada dispatches of the 13th say effective measures have been taken to preserve peace on the border. The Propellor Georgia, seized at Chamberstown, Canada West, by the collector of the custom is believed to be fitting out as a privateer. The St. Albans examination proceeds slowly. A battle is believed to be imminent in the Shenandoah Valley.

RICHMOND Nov. 17.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday evening has been received.

Gen. Canby, while ascending White River on the gunboat Crocket was shot by guerillas from the shore and wounded in the groin. His recovery is doubtful.

The boiler of the gunboat Tulip exploded on the Potomac River Friday, killing all on board except ten. Sixty lives were lost.

A Washington telegram says that Sherman has been for several days beyond communication with the Capital, but nothing in regard to the direction he has taken. Sherman, in a letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission, dated Gaylesville, Ala., 25th, thanks him for the prompt fulfillment of the request made for certain articles for the Union prisoners, at Andersonville, and also says things have so changed since, that he may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners.

Gold in New York 240.

European News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.

European news of the 4th has been received.

The *Jura* was wrecked off Mersey on her last trip. Capt. Morris of the *Florida* telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate agents in London. The *Times* says the seizure was an act of piracy. *Herald* recommends all maritime powers to interfere if the *Florida* is not given up. It is stated that the steamer *Laurel* from Liverpool had transferred her crew, arms and ammunition to the *New Ababama* off Maderia.

The Czar after an interview with Napoleon at Nice went to visit the King of Prussia at Potsdam.

Count Richbugs resignation terminated in a cabinet crisis at Vienna.

John Leech the well known artist is dead.

A hurricane occurred at Calcutta on October 14th. One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings, stranded or damaged. Twelve thousand persons were drowned. Loss estimated at two hundred million francs.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. [No. 179.

POETICAL.

GO DREAM OF ME.

Go dream of me, oh! at that haunted hour.
When midnight's dark and mournful eye
Looks on the earth, and a silver shower
Of light is sweeping from the sky;
Away, away, upon its viewless wing
Through the dim and shadowy air
To the land of dreams let thy spirit spring,
For *mine* will be wandering there.

A voiceless grief, a wild mysterious spell,
A deep, unchangeable regret
With a strange power upon my being fell
Long, long ago, when first we met.
I was a child, and I knew not then of love,
Yet when I gazed into thine eye
The strong waves of my spirit seemed to move,
And my young heart throbbed *fearfully*.

Too well I knew thou ne'er wouldst turn on me
More than a passing, transient thought,
While I could cherish but one memory,
One deam, with thy dear image fraught.
'Twas vain, and yet I loved to gaze upon
Thy face so radiantly bright,
As flowers that turn at morning toward the sun
And droop at eve beneath his light.

But years fled on, and my young spirit grew
Too proud to mourn thee in despair,
And hushed the voice of love, though well I knew,
Its echo still would linger there;
I crushed the gem, but every fragment threw
A broken light in memory's urn!
I quenched the fire, but where its embers strew
My heart, a spark will sometimes burn!

I learned to smile when thou wert far away,
To breathe thy name without a sigh,
And schooled my tortured spirit to be gay
That none might mark its agony.
The captive bird though pining seems to sing
Blithely as when it wandered free,
And the tints fade not from its prisoned wing;
Yet that bird mourns unceasingly.

I know thy waking thoughts are not for *me*,
But when the hand of sleep has prest
Upon thy brow, my heart prays silently
That dreams of me may haunt thy rest.
As a pale star will send its timid beam
To sleep within a lilly's bel',
Oh! let my image wander as a dream
Within thy slumbering soul to dwell.

Upon thy shining hair, thy broad, bright brow,
Thy deep blue eyes, I still may gaze,
(For oft we met,) nor do I tremble now
When near thee as in other days.
But love for thee my bosom may not thrill,
My life is quiet, and my heart is calm,
Though memories of the past are breathing still
Around me like a heavenly balm.

When first I dashed thine image from my heart,
A *coldness* on my spirit fell,
A feeling that can never all depart,
Though long ago, hope sighed "farewell."
Yet now, that radiant sunny smile of thine,
Still sheds a brightness o'er my soul
E'en as the Borealis lights that twine
Their splendors round the frozen pole.

'Tis strange, that in my sleep thy voice so dear
In murmured accents deep and low,
Thrills forth the burning words I pined to hear,
When first I loved thee long ago.
That time has *past*, and that spell is riven,
Yet when the night winds sing to thee,
My spirit shall come on the breath of heaven
Whispering softly "Go dream of me."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro', N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23rd instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the Greensboro' Female College, consisting of Parlor Furniture, 40 Beds, a lot of Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bed-Clothing, Tables, Table Linen, Wash-bowls, Pitchers, about 6 dozen Chairs, several sets of Plates, and a small lot of Gas Pipes and Fixtures.

Also, 6 Pianos, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 Guitars.

Also, a large assortment of School Books, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Nov. 7, 1864. 171—eod4t*.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a teward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

WANTED,

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills,
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 11, 1864. 176—d5t.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

FOR SALE!

$13,500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R, and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
nov 11—eodtd. Cashier.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do.
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut John B Neathery, Wake, Assist Adj General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

PROSPECTUSES, &C.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One subscriber six months,	$ 10 00
Twelve subscribers six months,	100 00
Single copies,	2 00

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

174

☞ Every paper in the Confedracy is respectfully requested to insert this prospectus a few times. By so doing they will confer a favour, and shall receive the work regularly.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker	1870	J W C Watson	1870
Robt Jemison	1868	A G Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W Johnson	1870	*L M Louis	1870
*Aug H Garland	1868	W P Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
James M Baker	1870	Wm A Graham	1870
A E Maxwell	1866	Wm T Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H V Johnson	1870	Jas L Orr	1868
Benj H Hill	1868	Ro W Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm E Simms	1870	G A Henry	1870
H C Burnett	1868	L C Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W S Oldham	1868
Thos J Semmes	1866	L T Wigfall	1866
		VIRGINIA.	
R M T Hunter	1868	A T Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.			
1 Thos J Foster		6 W P Chilton	
2 Wm R Smith		7 David Clopton	
3 W R W Cobb		8 Jas L Pugh	
4 M H Cruikshank		9 J S Dickinson	
5 Francis S Lyon			
ARKANSAS.			
1 Felix I Batson		3 Vacancy	
2 Rufus K Garland		4 Thos B Hanly	
FLORIDA.			
1 St George Rogers		2 R B Hilton	
GEORGIA.			
1 Julian Hartridge		6 J H Echols	
2 Wm E Smith		7 Jas M Smith	
3 Mark H Blandford		8 H P Bell	
4 Clifford Anderson		9 G N Lester	
5 J T Shewmake		10 Warren Aiken	
KENTUCKY.			
1 Willis B Machen		7 H W Bruce	
2 Geo W Triplett		8 Humphrey Marshall	
3 Henry E Read		9 Ely M Bruce	
4 Geo W Ewing		10 James W Moore	
5 Jas S Chrisman		11 Ben F Bradley	
6 Theo L Burnett		12 John M Elliott	
LOUISIANA.			
1 Chas J Villere		4 Lucius J Dupre	
2 Chas M Conrad		5 Vacancy	
3 Duncan F Kenner		6 Jno Perkins, jr	
MISSISSIPPI.			
1 John A Orr		5 Otho R Singleton	
2 W D Holder		6 Ethel Barksdale	
3 Israel Welsh		7 J T Lampkin	
4 Henry C Chambers			
MISSOURI.			
1 *Thos L Snead		6 Geo G Vest	
2 *N L Norton		6 *Peter S Wilkes	
3 John B Clark		7 Ro A Hather	
4 A H Conrow			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 W N H Smith		6 John A Gilmer	
2 Robt R Bridgers		7 James M Leach	
3 J T Leach		8 Jas G Ramsay	
4 Thos C Fuller		9 B Gaither	
5 Josiah Turner, jr		10 Geo W Logan	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 J M Witherspoon		4 W D Simpson	
2 W Porcher Miles		5 James Farrow	
3 Lewis M Ayer		6 W W Boyce	
TENNESSEE.			
1 Joseph B Heiskell		7 James McClallum	
2 W G Swan		8 Thos Menees	
3 A S Colyar		9 J D C Adkins	
4 John P Murray		10 John V Wright	
5 Henry S Foote		11 *M W Cluskey	
6 E A Keeble			
TEXAS.			
1 *Stephen H Darden		4 Frank B Sexton	
2 Claiborne C Herbert		5 J R Baylor	
3 A M Branch		6 S H Morgan	
VIRGINIA.			
1 Robert L Montague		9 David Funsten	
2 Robert H Whitfield		10 F W M Holliday	
3 Wm C Wickham		11 John B Baldwin	
4 Thos S Gholson		12 Walter R Staples	
5 Thos S Bocock		13 Fayette McMullen	
6 John Goode, jr		14 Samuel Miller	
7 Wm C Rives		15 Robert Johnson	
8 D C De Jarnette		16 Chas W Russell	

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—M H Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation—E C Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R M Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S B Callahan.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon R M T Hunter, President *pro tem.*, J H Nash, of S C., Secretary. E H Stevens, of S C, Secretary. C T Bruen, of Va., Journal Clerk. J W Anderson, Recording Clerk. Lafayette H Fitzhugh, of Ky., Sergeant at Arms. James Page, of N. C., Doorkeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Hon Thomas S Bocock, of Va., Speaker; Albert R Lamar, of Ga., Clerk; James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C Loying, Assistant Clerk; R H Wynne, of Ala., Doorkeeper.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidsvit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they he minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commisioner.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$10 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	18 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	25 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	30 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	50 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

THE FOLLOWING is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in this city on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resident within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance: R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

FRIDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

We want no more of Gov. Vance's promises on paper: we want the redemption of those already made: and we have a right to look forward for an abstinence on his part from those bickerings with the Confederate Government which have failed to harmonize the two authorities in North Carolina.—*Confederate.*

That is plain talk. We like it. There is no blarney in that—no concealment—no nor any partyism either, we suppose—it is throwing down the gauntlet plump. It is, withal, so complimentary to Gov. Vance personally and officially—so likely to "harmonize the two authorities in North Carolina." Moreover, promises on paper, even of a Governor, are nothing, if the people don't pay. That's right. It is no time to take promises for pay. Even Governors must *pay up* as well as other people. We advertise Gov. Vance to get ready to pay, or if he don't, somebody will make him do it in short order.

But what's out? "We want no more promises on paper." Does Gov. Vance owe the *Confederate* any thing? Does he owe the people or the State or the President any thing? If he does, he must pay up, and at once. What promises are those he has not redeemed? What obligation has he not fulfilled? We thought during the campaign Gov. Vance was a very proper man—was a very proper Governor,—At all events he was better than his opponent.—But now, what's the matter?

Has Gov. Vance failed to do his duty—his sworn duty? Wherein? What has he left undone that he could do—that he had the right to do? Some people talk as if North Carolina was a pouch, worn in President Davis' breeches pocket, and that it was only Gov. Vance's place to open and disgorge it whenever the President or his special friends said so. The pouch is nearly empty, but it can't stay in the President's pocket as long as it has any thing in it, unless Gov. Vance will, at the bidding of the friends, squeeze it and squeeze it, till the pouch is entirely empty. Has Gov. Vance taken the studs and refused to *squeeze*, or is there some one between him and the pouch, who have a word to say in the matter?

But again. Gov. Vance must abstain "from the bickerings with the Confederate government, which have failed to harmonize the two authorities in North Carolina." Has Gov. Vance been "bickering" with the Confederate government? Has he the audacity to criticise the Confederate government—to call in question any thing the President should say or do? Why, what a Governor! And then, to think he would go "bickering," quarreling with the Confederate government for the purpose of "harmonizing the two authorities in North Carolina." What a man! We thought there was any thing but a harmonizing property in "bickering."

Seriously, has there been any "bickering" between Gov. Vance and President Davis? None whatever on the part of the President, of course, but Gov. Vance has been the "bickerer." O! naughty Governor to dare put your judgment, your knowledge of North Carolina affairs in opposition to President Davis'. Don't you know that North Carolina belongs to President Davis—that he even wears it in his breeches pocket?

We suppose the meaning of all this is: First, Gov. Vance pledged himself to sustain the Confederate government in the prosecution of the war, with all his power? Has he not done it? Has not North Carolina done her whole duty so far? President Davis says that she has. He says Gov. Vance has done so. Gen. Lee says so. Ought they not to know? But Mr. Davis supposing, some time ago, that he had every State, and North Carolina in particular, under his own special keeping, urged certain measures, that Gov. Vance thought would militate against the cause, and possibly injure the good feeling and confidence and affection of the good people of North Carolina towards the administration. Gov. Vance was anxious that there should be the utmost harmony between North Carolina and the administration in the prosecution of the war. He supposed he ought to understand the good people of North Carolina a little better than Mr. Davis did, and hence he remonstrated with the President. Is that the "bickering" meant? Who ought to understand the internal affairs of North Carolina best, Mr. Davis or Gov. Vance? Had Gov. Vance's remonstrances been heeded there would have been more harmony and confidence. He possesses a knowledge of mankind and of the people of North Carolina, and a perception of the practical adaptation of means to the accomplishment of an end, which it would be well for President Davis and the whole country to consult. Bickering is no part of his nature. Yet he is the man, who will not cajole and flatter, when duty demands remonstrance.

NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT to the success of the Confederacy in this struggle, than harmony of feeling and action among the people, harmony of the people with the government and the government with the people. In theory, and it should be in practice, it is a government of the people. There should be mutual confidence, because there is a mutual dependence. Every thing that the government says or does should carry upon its face, not the iron rule of *necessity*, but the more soft, winning power of fitness, propriety, justice and its adaptation to the end. Our people not only submit without a murmur, to every law or requisition that bears upon its face, conformity to the constitution, that seems proper and just, but they vie with each other in a hearty support of it.

Next to the enactment of wise and good and just laws or demands, the greatest care should be taken in the selection of officers to enforce them. Nothing has so damaged the administration in public estimation—has so alienated many hearts from it, as the character and conduct of many officers appointed to execute the laws. A *stuck up*, conceited, boorish, coldfishy, unfeeling man, engaged in the duty of conscription or impressment, or in any thing which brings him in contact with the people, is an abomination to freemen. Such men make enemies to any interest. We are not prone to flatter, and as he will not see this, we will be bold to say, that we have seen few in any office since the war began, who came up more fully to our idea of what a government officer ought to be, than Col. August, formerly in this city, but now in the Conscription Bureau at Richmond. So gentle, yet firm—so kind and humane, yet prompt, no one ever thought of complaining of the man, when he did his duty as an officer.

The Legislature will assemble on Monday next. It will have an opportunity to do much good, if it acts wisely; or to renew the impression which it succeeded in making at its several past sessions, that it was totally inadequate to the task of elevated and comprehensive legislation. The Adjutant General's Bureau we hope will be prepared to furnish a list, by name, of every State officer or employee who is kept out of the army by official certificate.—*Confederate.*

The so-called Confederates had a good deal to do, although numerically in the minority in the Legislature for the past two years, in shaping the legislation of that body. All courtesy was shown them, even beyond their merits intellectually, in the full and patient consideration of their views. In the Senate, especially, the excellent Speaker, to prove his own freedom and that of his associates, from party bias, exceeded all precedent in the prominence given to the minority in several of the most important committees, and it is well known that this was improved by them in effecting some important measures. If that body then "was totally inadequate to the task of elevated and comprehensive legislation," the Confederates are entitled to their share of the compliment. Certain it is, they attained to a very high degree in some instances, of "elevated and comprehensive" partyism.

But oh ye Legislators of North Carolina, and especially, ye unpatriotic Conservatives hear it, and be silent that ye may hear! The above notification is a fair warning to you, to get ready to shape your legislation "wisely,"—to rise to the "elevated and comprehensive" duty of shaping your legislation to the standard of the government at Richmond, or ye shall be whipped with scorpions. Mind you, there is a rod in pickle for you, and be sure that you stir not the wrath that is slumbering for you. And you Mr. Adjutant General, get up your lists—that long black catalogue of skulkers, that we have heard so much of, that they may be trotted out and sent to the front. The name of every officer or employee of the government who has kept out by "official certificate," is wanted. Your little, insignificant, one-horse concern, the State government, which stands in the way of "strengthening *our* government by reinforcing *our* armies," shall be scattered and peeled, and left to the control and management of a corporal's guard, by the time the Confederates are done with you. "*Our* government" and "*our* armies" are to be strengthened *nolens volens*. Be warned then, ye Conservatives.

The policy of the Confederates supported by those who will join them in a laudable and patriotic purpose, will be first of all to strengthen our Government by reinforcing our armies. To this end they will seek to obtain the fullest information. They will call upon the Bureau of Conscription, and other national sources, for lists of persons exempted, by name, and how exempted; of details, and why detailed. They will ask the Governor to furnish his list, if it is not forthcoming in the Report of the Adjutant General, and as far as they can do so, they will soon close the door on these escapes from service.—*Confederate.*

"The policy of the Confederates," who, if you please are not partizans—not they, is set forth in the foregoing with an air of authority, which is intended perhaps, to serve as a caution to *Conservatives* in the approaching Legislature to take care how they "cut their cards." They, the Confederates are confessed to be a *small* party in that body. They will do what they can "to strengthen our Government by reinforcing our armies" and they will expect to be supported "by those who will join them" in that "laudable and patriotic purpose." This is nearly tantamount to saying, that there will be *Conservatives* in that body, who are not *patriotic* and who will not be parties to the "laudable purpose" of strengthening *our* government. If it be meant that there will be Conservatives there, who will not support the Confederate government in all laudable and constitutional efforts to carry on the war, then there will be persons there whom we do not acknowledge to be *Conservaatives*. Conservatism is more a principle than a party. Those who hold to Conservatism are bound by their principles to sustain the existing government to the end. They were the last to let go the old government, as their principles obliged them to do. Having accepted the new one, they will be the last to yield it up or to weaken it. The truest Confederates in the land are the true Conservatives.

But if it be meant that Conservatives are expected to aid in making the government stronger than the constitution makes it, that expectation will be cut off. The Confederate government is made strong enough by the constitution for all its purposes, without stretching that instrument or weakening the rights and powers of the States. All needful information will readily be furnished by the Governor and the Adjutant General doubtless. They will be ready to render all possible aid to the Legislature, to enable it to determine fully what more the State can do without jeoparding its own existence, in furnishing men and means to aid the common government. The majority in that body will be as ready to do this as the Confederates. But they will not go beyond it. Self-preservation is a first law, both for States and individuals. Yet the Legislature will hardly enter upon Home Guard duty while here to hunt up "escapes from service." Others are employed to catch "deserters."

THE HOME GUARD of Watauga County had a fight with the deserters on the 3d inst. Maj. Bingham, with his command went to the Crab Orchard on the 2d, and on returning with three prisoners and a lot of cattle and horses, was attacked and fired upon by the bushwhackers. Maj. Bingham returned the fire and the fight continued several hours.—The Home Guard had one mortally wounded, Elliott Bingham, and three others slightly. The deserters lost eight killed and several wounded. They were commanded by one Hartley.

WE REGRET to learn that the dwelling of Rev. Junius P. Moore, at Mt. Tirzah, Person county, with most of his furniture, was consumed by fire on Monday last. The smoke house was also burned. The fire caught in an upper room and spread so rapidly that but little could be saved. The property destroyed could not be replaced, in peace times, for $7,000. The dwelling was insured for $20,000.

THE DESERTERS in Wilkes county, one night last week, set fire to a Mr. Russell's house and robbed him of his guns and other property. The fire was extinguished by the inmates, and the perpetrators left and set fire to the dwelling of a Mr. Laws and destroyed it.

The New York *Times'* Springfield correspondent says the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate and nine in the House.

HE WHO THROWS STONES ought first to be sure he is without sin. So blind is selfishness, it is sure to condemn in others what it allows in itself.

"O! wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as other see us."

The *Conservative* has been several times of late rapped over the knuckles about its partyism.—Much regret has been expressed at this exhibition. People and papers, some think, ought not to be partizan. Everybody ought to think one way. We are in a struggle, and it is unwise, impolitic, nay traitorous to differ with President Davis or those who think with him. The cause demands but one head, but one intellect and will—one moving power. It is too difficult, too delicate to be committed to more than one—one to plan, one to lead, to guide, to execute. The people have always been fools, to think they know any thing about what the country needs, and so have Governors of States, and Legislatures, and Judges. In fine, the State authorities or the Judges or the people have no right to think, and the press have no right to speak, unless they think and speak just as they are told or allowed to do.

Those who endorse and glorify what President Davis says or does, are not partizans. Not at all.—They are simply patriotic They alone are true to the cause. The government must not be criticised—Congress must not be held responsible—it may hold secret sessions or pass any sort of an act and no one must grunt at it. It must do just what the President wants done, or it is unwise, refractory or factious.

Where are we? In what country do we live?—In what century are we existing? Is this the nineteenth century? Are we living in a constitutional Republic, where freedom of speech and freedom of the press are guaranteed to us by the constitution? Is this a representative government, where the representative is amenable to his constituents? We have been taught so in former days, but now it is heterodox.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

November 14, 1864.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the official report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, touching the operations of the Army of Tennessee from the occupation of Dalton to the date of his removal from the command of that army.

Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, introduced the following bill, which was read three times, and passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the third section of an act entitled, "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved Eebruary 17, 1864.

The Congress of the C. S. A., do enact, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, by the third section of the act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864, shall be redeemable October 1, 1894, and the interest on the same payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

Mr. Barnwell, from the same committee, introduced the following bill, which was read three times and passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for 7 30 Treasury notes.

The Congress of the C. S. A., do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds redeemable January 1, 1895, bearing six per cent ber annum interest, payable on the 1st day of January, and July in each year, for treasury notes issued under authority of the third section of the act entiled "An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes," approved April 17, 1862; said treasury notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day.

THE INTENDED ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.—On this subject the New York *Times* says:

"With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of the Tallahasse, we may say that we do not believe Confederate pirates and blockade runners will ever be effectually prevented from running in and running out there until the place, or at least its outer defences, are in our hands. It has not been concealed for some time that our government is seriously intending to try its power against Wilmington, and we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possessed by the enemy on the subject. It were well the government's purpose in the matter were quickly carried out."

HOUSE BURNT.—We learn thas the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Hallman, three miles from Hickory Station, Catawba county, was consumed by fire week before last, together with the furniture, etc. It is supposed that fire was accidently communicated to the building.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FROM WESTERN N.-C.—A letter has been received here dated Asheville, N. C., November 7th, which says:

"Kirk, with three hundred men, was at Big Creek in Tennessee, just below the Warm Springs. Col. Palmer has sent a force to entrap him."—*Salisbury Watchman* 12th.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SPY.—A. R Casavan, a citizen of North Carolina, was committed to the Castle yesterday by the Provost Marshal, having been forwar by the colonel commanding the post at Raleigh, to be tried as a spy and for treason.—*Richmond Examiner* 12th.

The New York *Times* says: Sherman is about to undertake one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war; and we judge from what we know that it is not at all unlikely that Grant will have Petersburg, and that the rebel army will be closely shut in Richmond, before the close of this rapidly closing year.

The principal efforts of the enemy since our last report, seem to have been directed against Fort Sumter, at which post he has fired no less than 220 shells. The number of shots thrown at the city, during the same period was 102.

Lieut. Trussell, and Private Sawyer of the 32d Georgia Battallion, and private McDongall, of the 1st S. C. (Regular Artillery, were killed in Fort Sumter on Saturday night.

The enemy's fleet remians as usual.—*Charleston Mercury*, 14th.

CONFEDERATE COURT.—The C. S. Court is in session at Concord. A true bill has been found against Thomas J. Murphy of Buncombe, on an indictment for treason.—*Salisbury Watchman* 12th.

The *Floridian* announces the death, last week, of Gen. R. W. Williams, one of the oldest residents of Florida. He died very suddenly of disease of the heart.

We regret to learn that Ephraim Osborn, Esq., an old and much esteemable citizen of Haywood county died on Sunday morning last of appoplexy.

Capt. J. H. Baily of the 58th N. C. Regiment, was shot through the leg, by bushwhackers, in Mitchel county, on the 1st instant, while on a visit to his friends in that county.—*Ashville News.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. The following sensible remarks upon that part of the President's Message pertaining to the exemption of classes, we clip from the Charlotte *Democrat*. There is so much truth in it, we hope it will be pondered:

The President recommends that all exemptions of particular classes or persons be repealed, and that power be vested in the military authorities to grant details to such as may be deemed necessary for the public good to remain at home.

As the newspapers generally are giving their opinions of this recommendation, we will merely remark that the detail system is too prolific of fraud and corruption to be longer continued in practice in this country. Any man who will pay money enough can manage to get a detail.

It would be far better to conscribe Editors and printers and to put them in the army than to subject the Press of the country to be trammeled by a *detail*; it would be far better to conscribe the ministers of the Gospel and put them in the army than to *detail* preachers of religion. A *detailed* Press and a *detailed* Gospel would be a nice thing for a free Government! Under such circumstances whenever a *detailed* editor undertook to approve and sustain the conduct of our authorities, people would be justified in supposing that he was seeking favor from his masters. No independent, honest editor would feel free to call on the people to sustain the authorities (as nine-tenths of the editors are now doing) when he knew that he was going so by virtue of a *detail* from said authorities. The Constitution of the Confederate States recognizes the freedom of the Press, and it ought to remain free or let it be wiped out entirely. If the privileges and freedom of the Press are abused, let the guilty be exposed and punished. But for freedom's sake, never let us have a *detailed* Gospel or a *detailed* Press in the Confederate States, subject to the caprice of corrupt and drunken or honest and sober officials. As *individuals*, editors and printers claim no exemption, but as conductors of the Press they claim simply what the Constitution guarantees—nothing more nor nothing less.

We can understand why some few officials of the Government, and others, who fear exposure from the Press, should want it restricted, but we cannot understand why an honest, upright man like Pres't. Davis should make such a recommendation.

These remarks are not prompted by a fear that Editors and printers will be put in the army, for we have no doubt they would be detailed to remain at home—but we object to placing the Press under the control of any one man or set of men. No editor would feel free, as an editor, with a detail in his pocket. Therefore, we repeat, conscribe the members of the Press or leave them entirely free.

The following on two points of the Message, we endorse fully, from the Fayetteville *Observer*:

We come now to points of the Message to which we cannot assent. First, that power shall be lodged in the military authorities to detail from conscription, instead of having exemptions, as now, fixed by law. The present system is doubtless liable to objections; but this would open the door to innumerable and unbearable evils—would lead to tyrannous acts of the authorities, and to favoritism, or supposed favoritism, producing far more complaint and disaffection than have arisen or can arise from any class legislation. The newspapers generally treat the recommended change in their case as leveled against the Press, and denounce it as an infringement on the liberty of the Press. This is a view which we care not to discuss, except simply to remark, that we think there are but few papers which would condescend to apply for or accept a detail from any military authority. The result would consequently be, that nearly every newspaper, and certainly all which are animated by a proper self-respect, would be at once discontinued. This might or might not be an evil, under present circumstances. Of that it is not for us to judge. It is for Congress to decide whether the newspapers are of more importance to the public than would be the services of newspaper men in the field. If so, exempt them as now. If not, conscribe them. No "liberty of the Press" would be invaded by the conscription of editors and printers like other people. But, however free the press might be under the proposed system of details, nobody would believe it free, and all its power for good would be gone.

We are glad to see the recommendation to dispense with the requirement that cavalrymen shall furnish their own horses. This has been a great hardship to them.

The second point upon which we dissent from the President is one which has already caused far more discussion than has been either politic or useful, and upon which debate has already begun in Congress. We mean the employment of slaves as armed soldiers. The President is opposed to this, it is true at present; and so far, well. But he favors the purchase of a large number of them by the government, their employment as cooks, &c., &c, with a provision for their eventual emancipation as a reward for faithful service. These propositions seem to us fraught with serious evils. To the slaves themselves, nothing could be more unfavorable than their being made public property, whereby all the ties of individual association and affection which so generally exist between master and servant would be broken. The negro would belong to nobody, and would have nobody to look to for the numberless acts of kindness which he has been accustomed to receive at the hands of master and mistress. He would sicken and die, or desert under a tithe of the discipline to which he would cheerfully submit from "the old folks at home." And the consequence would be, that there would be but few of them left to receive the proposed *reward* for fidelity. But how can Southern men and slaveholders, consistently with their oft expressed opinions, regard manumission as a *reward?* We tell the world, what all experience justifies us in telling it, that the slave is far happier and better cared for, of better health and longer life, as a slave than as a freedman.

This is our own experience, and it is that of the Yankees, as the squalid poverty and early decay of the negroes at the North, and the terrible mortality among those who have been enticed or forced into freedom by the Yankees during the present war, abundantly testify. Yet the President proposes to offer them this freedom as a reward! freedom to sicken and die without care or kindness; freedom to starve; freedom to become the outcasts of a cold world which has no interest in their welfare, and is not tempted by their idleness, and vice the result of idleness, to stretch out a helping hand to them.

Besides these views, it may well be questioned whether the Constitution allows the Confederate government to make such purchases of slaves, and especially whether it allows that government to emancipate them, or any one of them.

WAR NEWS.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The only information we have from this side of the river is from scouts in the rear of Butler's forces, who state that the yankee privates are very much depressed at the result of the Presidential election, declaring there was not a free expression of opinion allowed them, and that they are hopeless of a speedy termination of the war. The number of desertions has largely increased since the result of the election was made known in the army. To use the expression of our informant, "they are deserting in droves."

BRILLIANT VICTORY OF OUR CAVALRY.

A dispatch was received yesterday from General Early, giving information of a heavy cavalry engagement on Saturday last, between Middletown and Kernstown. Middletown is 12 miles from Winchester. Kernstown is between. The fight took place between Rosser's division of cavalry on our side, and the divisions of Merritt and Torbert on the part of the enemy. Our troops completely and decisively repulsed the enemy, capturing two hundred prisoners, and a number of valuable horses. The Confederate cavalry acted with the most conspicuous gallantry, and won the admiration and the thanks of the country. Lomax's cavalry were particularly distinguished.

On the same day McCausland's cavalry were engaged with the enemy in Luray Valley, on the right of our main position. We were not so successful there as in the fight on the left, our men yielding ground and returning across the river. The dispatch was without further particulars.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Information received (says the Knoxville *Register* of the 12th,) shows that a portion of the Federal forces heretofore confronting our lines have been sent to aid Sherman. They told the Union men that they were going to Nashville after the election, Colonel Patton, of one of the Federal regiments, has removed his family from Washington county, which is indicative of the fact that they do not intend to hold the county. Capt. Reuben Clark, who was captured by the enemy at Morristown, has been sentenced to be executed in twenty days by the authorities at Knoxville. It is pretended that Capt. Clark is implicated in the killing of a Union man by the name of Gray, from Granger county, but which charge we understand to be wholly false. Should they carry out this order no doubt the strictest retaliation will be resorted to by the Confederate authorities.

A deed so foul and barbarous should not be submitted to for a single moment, without the full power of the Government being invoked to retaliate—The *lex talionis* is a desperate remedy, but must be resorted to in cases like the present.

General Breckinridge has issued a proclamation, granting complete protection to the East Tennesseans who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.—*Rich. Sentinel*, 15th.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

AUCTION SALES!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21st INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 13 negroes, the following articles AT AUCTION:

1 solid silver Coffee Cup and Saucer.
2 silver plated Cake Baskets.
1 " " Tray.
1 " " Cordial Stand.
1 " " Castor.
1 " " Molasses Cup.
1 excellent Maynard's Rifle.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Nov. 14, 1864. 176—3t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.
Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.
October 14, 1864. 27—w5t*.

Assistant Door-Keeper to the Senate.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties if elected.
J. A. GRANT,
Northampton.
Nov. 11, 1864. 173—eod5t.*

To the Members of the House of Commons.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for Assistant Door-keeper of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April, 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.
ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.
November 12, 1864. 174—tf.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces himself a Candidate, before the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the ENGROSSING CLERKSHIP. His election will not deprive the army of a soldier, being already exempt. The best recommendations he can offer, as to his fitness for the place, is that the Members from his county will give him their cordial support.

If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of the duty of office.
JAMES B. MASON.
November 15, 1864. 177—3t.

Door-keeper to the House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A CITIZEN OF WAKE COUNTY, respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Door-keeper to the House of Commons of the next Legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.
Y. F. LASHLEY.
Nov. 7, 1864. 30—w2t.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tm1.